Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1344.] THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1796. [VOLUME X.

A CARD.

If Monſieur G H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted

Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnotta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnàbergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for ſale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.

Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardſley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

North-American Land Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election will be held at the company's office, on Saturday the 31ſt December, agreeably to the articles of aſſociation, for a board of managers, to conſiſt of five Directors and a Secretary.

§3t.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and ſtriped Spaniſh Swanſdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleſkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Caſſinets and Caſſimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, neweſt patterns

Alſo, per different arrivals,

A large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

November 5. dtf

Inſurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are deſired to take notice that the ſecond Tueſday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The ſubject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be ſubmitted to their conſideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tth10J

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,

No. 99, *North Second Street.*

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a ſtatement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a Preſident, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtiſ1.dto h

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th2m

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River

MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for ſailing into the ſame, that can be depended on, ſhall be generouſly rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

November 3. 1aw2m

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&fgw

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and ſixty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

A few hogſheads of choice N. E. Rum, and a quantity of LARD, for ſale; Enquire at No. 71, North Water-ſtreet.

December 24 d1w

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and Lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Juſt Landing,

At South-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurl'd.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Old London particular Madeira Wine,

Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for ſale by ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, South Wharves.

November 29. codtf

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,

Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary.

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. ath&ſ.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

For Sale,

A capital ſtand for buſineſs—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick houſe containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finiſhed; good ſtables and chair-houſe, with a frame-houſe on Water ſtreet; the building ſtands on four lots, ſeventeen feet front each, making a front on front-ſtreet, thirty-four feet, and nearly the ſame on Water-ſtreet, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from ſtreet to ſtreet, ſubject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent. this property is near the hay-ſcales, and public docks, eaſy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageouſly ſituated for buſineſs of various kinds

The above premiſes are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 12. §1w1aw6w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Glenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors,

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, December 30,
Will be presented,
A *COMEDY*, called

The Wheel of Fortune.

Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. author of the Jew, West-Indian, &c. and performing at the Theatre Drury Lane, London, with unbounded applause.

Sir David Daw,	Mr. *Francis*
Tempest,	Mr. *Harwood*
Penruddock,	Mr. *Cooper*
Woodville,	Mr. *Warren*
Sydenham,	Mr. *Wignell*
Henry Woodville,	Mr. *Moreton*
Weazle,	Mr. *Blissett*
Woodville's Servant,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Officer,	Mr. *Warrell*
Jenkins,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
James,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Richard,	Mr. *Morgan*
Harry,	Mr. *M'Donald*
Thomas,	Master *Warrell*
Mrs. Woodville,	Mrs. *Morris*
Emily Tempest,	Mrs. *Merry*
Dame Dunckley,	Mrs. *Doctor*
Maid,	Miss *Milbourne*

After which will be performed by the French Company, a celebrated *OPERA*, in one act, called

La Melomanie.

* * There will be no performance on Saturday next on account of the preparations for some new pieces for the ensuing week.

☞ On Monday the Tragedy of *RIGHARD III.* a new Ballet composed by Mr. Byrne, and the favorite farce of *ANIMAL MAGNETISM.*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents, Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that
On THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated
An EXPLANATORY ADDRESS.
After which will be recited an Allegorical Poem, in three parts, called
The CAVE of NATURE;
Or, A Picture of the Virtues, Vices, and Passions, of the Human Mind.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street.

Just Arrived,

Per schooner Daphne, Captain Morse, from Aux-Cayes,
A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.
Also, per brig Betsey, Captain White, from the Isle of France,
72 Hogsheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogsheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by
F. Coppinger,
No. 221, South Front-street
December 21 §

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,

Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by
Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-street.
December 14th, 1796.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. §

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&s

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 5.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 50th and 51st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

* * A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 29, ttstf

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 26.

A letter was received from the secretary at war, inclosing a report on the petition of Hugh Lawson White, which was against the petitioner. It was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Wednesday.

Mr. Swanwick presented the petition of Thomas Lively, and George Lucas; the former for recompence for horses impressed into the service of the United States during the war; the latter for services during the war. The latter petitioner is stated to have been one of the serjeants who prevented the desertion of the Pennsylvania line; he prays also for recompence for undue imprisonment in the gaols of Bedford and Philadelphia on suspicion of having opposed the execution of the excise laws, of which he had been found perfectly innocent. Both these petitions were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith presented a petition from Joshua Whitney, praying for recompence for his services during the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Livingston presented a petition from John Jewel, of New-York, merchant, praying for the remission of certain duties on part of the cargo of a vessel from Naples, which had been destroyed in the late fire. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. New moved that the petition of Lawrence Muse, collector of the port of Tappahannock, be referred to the committee on the subject of compensation. Agreed.

A bill was received and read from the Senate, for allowing additional compensation to the clerks of the Senate.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report in favour of John Sears, together with a bill, which was twice read, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Foster also made a report in favour of the petition of William Parsons.

He also made reports on the petitions of Joseph Hull, John Learned, George Crukshank, Joseph M'Cracky, John Minor, and Robert Harris, which were against the petitioners. They were severally twice read, and the house concurred in all the reports, except that on the petition of Robert Harris, which, on motion of Mr. Christie, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to morrow.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what measures were necessary to be taken with respect to the balances found by the commissioners appointed to settle the same, due from certain individual states to the United States, reported a resolution to the following effect.

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the President of the United States be required to give information to the several states which were by the commissioners found indebted to the United States, of the sums in which they stand indebted, together with the interest due thereon to the present time, with a request that provision may be made for paying the same as soon as possible, which may be made in any of the six per cents, three per cents, or deferred stock of the United States, in the same manner as the United States had paid those states to whom they were reported to be indebted by the said commissioners."

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Thursday.

Mr. George Jackson presented a petition from Amos Hales, on the subject of a purchase of land, of which he had not been able to get possession. Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Madison presented the memorial of Joseph Nourse, register of the treasury of the United States, praying for an increase of salary. Referred to the committee on the subject of compensation.

Mr. Freeman presented the petition of Philip Tabor, a soldier in the last war, for relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay a resolution on the table. It was well known that the city of Savannah, in Georgia, had suffered in the most alarming manner, by that greatest of all calamities, fire; so that four-fifths of the whole town was reduced to ashes. He was desirous that some relief should be afforded to the unhappy sufferers from the treasury of the United States. He believed there was no precedent wherein similar relief had been granted. They had indeed afforded relief to sufferers from the West-Indies. He did not mean that a large sum should be granted; but he tho't such a sum might be given, as, in conjunction with the support which they might receive from other quarters, might relieve the distress which must be the consequence of such a calamity. This resolution was in the following words:

"Resolved, That the sum of ought to be granted towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah in Georgia."

It was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues of the United States be committed to a committee of the whole house. It was made the order for Monday.

Mr. Harper moved the order of the day on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commissioners of the Federal City, and so much of the President's speech as related to a national university. The house accordingly formed itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Coit in the chair, when the report having been read,

Mr. Macon wished to know what were the appropriations which had been made towards this object?

Mr. Craik said that the President had given between nineteen and twenty acres of land, for the purpose of erecting an university.

Mr Nicholas supposed that this district of country would one day or other, stand in need of a seminary of learning; but it appeared to him, that they were about to go into a business which might carry them farther than they apprehended. He did not think the period was arrived for the institution of a national university. He had no idea of erecting such an university at this place, which could only be done by taking money from distant districts of country, which would receive no benefit from the institution, as he believed the nearer home youth could be instructed, so as to be in some degree under the eye of their parents, the better it was for them, both as it respected their learning and morals.—If a national university were to be established, funds should be found to support it.—It was true, the President had recommended this institution; but this was no proof that he thought it was a subject to be immediately set about. It was the last time he would have an opportunity of addressing them, and perhaps he supposed it might be considered at some future period. It would be many years, he said, before that district would have occasion for an university, and he was of opinion that gentlemen from other parts of the union would not say that they wished the institution. Indeed one thing appeared evident to him, that if the house entered into the business at all, they should be looked up to for funds to go through with the business.

Mr. Harper said, he thought the gentleman last up had not attended to the report. There was nothing in that which went to the pledging of the United States to find funds, nor was it the object of the report to establish a national university. He agreed with that gentleman that we were not arrived at the period for such an institution. But if attention were paid to the memorial on which the report was founded, it would appear that the object of the commissioners was not the establishment of an university, nor of funds, but merely an authority to enable them to hold such property as had been and might be appropriated for the purpose. The President had already given about nineteen acres of land, and had signified his intention of giving 50 shares in the Potowmac canal. The report went no farther than to authorize persons to hold this and any other property which might be given to the institution in trust. He hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin said, he had not attended much to the subject, but he saw no objection to agreeing to the report. The first question to be determined was, Was such an institution desirable? Is there, he asked, any other place of education near this district to which this seminary might be hostile? He believed not, but rather that the distance of this place from any other establishment of the kind made it a proper situation for such an institution. If desirable, could any one, he added, take such a step but themselves? It must be allowed they could not. He therefore thought, if the step was proper, though it might be fifty or a hundred years hence before such an institution should be wanted, there could be no harm in taking it now. It might be said that it was improper for them to make a corporation of this business, but he said this would not be the first instance of forming a corporation, and as no pecuniary aid was contemplated, he trusted there could be no solid objection to the measure. He should therefore vote for the report.

Mr. Craik should be sorry, after the caution the committee had observed in forming their report, in order to obviate all objections, that the subject should be clogged with those which it did not merit. If the report had contemplated the raising of a fund for the support of the University in question, gentlemen would have had some ground for their opposition; but, as this had not been contemplated, he did not expect to have heard the report objected to. In particular he did not expect to hear it asserted from the quarter whence it came, that such institutions were not necessary in that country; such an assertion might have come with greater propriety from any other part of the Union than from the southern part of it.—If the subject was before them, Mr. Craik said, he should find no difficulty in shewing that the Legislature of the Union ought to paternize such an institution; but, as this was not the case, but they were merely asked to authorize persons to receive what might be given to the Institution, he hoped that house would not shut the door against such donations. The situation of the city of Washington, would induce many, he said, to contribute to this institution. It would not interfere with any other. Its central situation rendered it a proper situation for such an University, and all that was wanting from them was the power to receive such donations as might be given to it.

Mr. W. Lyman said he understood that part of the land appropriated for the public use of the United States, was to be appropriated to this University. Did not this shew, he said, that the United States meant to patronize the institution? If they were to take this step, he should be much surprised if they were not soon called upon for money. He did not expect the liberality of individuals would do much. Was it expected, he asked, that the people of the United States should send their children from all parts to this institution? He believed there never would be an institution of this sort that would draw youth from remote parts of the Union; and, therefore, those who contribute towards it at a distance, would receive no benefit from it. He thought they were going too far in this business. If it was the authority to receive donations only which was wanted, the state of Maryland could grant that; but he did not believe the people of the United States would wish to neglect all the schools in the Union, to encourage the National University. He believed he had as liberal notions with respect to education as other gentlemen; but he tho't small academies more useful than large national establishments which were not within the reach of the people at large—a few only could partake of the benefits of such an establishment; and he believed, if they looked only amongst our own countrymen, it would be found that these academies had produced many eminent characters. He supposed it would be necessary to have some place of education within that district; but he hoped no plan would ever be adopted, which should draw money from remote parts of the Union, which could not derive any benefit from the institution.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said, if it should ever be the policy of the United States to establish a National University, he was of opinion this was an improper time for making the decision. He did not believe the committee who made the report meant to do more that had been stated; but the effect he said, would be, what had been predicted; this measure would be looked upon as an entering wedge, and they should hereafter be told they must go through with it. If gentlemen were prepared to sanction an institution of this kind, they would of course do it: he was not prepared to vote for the measure, but should give it his negative.

[To be continued.]

PARIS, (3 VENDEMAIRE,) Sept. 29.

LIBEL

Against the French Government.

In yesterday's sitting of the council of five hundred, a pamphlet was denounced written by the ci-devant count de Barruel Beauvert, which contains a parallel between the new and ancient regimen, and the actual expence of the directory, and that of the ancient court. It leads to this necessary conclusion, that the royal despotism was infinitely better than that of the republic. A motion was made to prosecute the author of this pamphlet, which was adopted. This subject brought on a discussion, in the course of which, Bourdon de l'Oise complained of the licentiousness with which certain representatives of the people, in their periodical publications, vomited forth the most infamous calumnies against their colleagues. Several voices exclaimed, "It is Louvet! It is Poultier." Bourdon proposed that no deputies should be allowed to published Journals.

Rouhier likewise spoke with much warmth against those atrocious Terrorists who notwithstanding their crimes, are still protected and therefore resume all their former audaciousness and over-run the suburbs, preaching up the decemviral code of 1793. They demand revenge for the death of the Brigands of Grenelle, They repeat the acts of accusation drawn up by Louvet. against the new third.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

CHARLESTON, December 12.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated the 8th instant, in the evening.

"This day the following elections took place in the legislature—

"Governor—Charles Pinckney, Esq.

"Lieutenant governor—Robert Anderson, Esq.

"Senator of the United States—John Hunter, Esq.

"Powder-receiver—Mr. John Loveday.

"Ordinary for Georgetown district—Cornelius Dupre, Esq.

"On Wednesday a motion was made that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent the importation of negroes into this state. Ayes, 67. Nays, 36.

"Mr. Izard was not a candidate for the government.

"Henry Laurens, Esq. had 53 votes for governor; and John Chesnut, Esq. 66 votes for senator to Congress. Sixty-nine was a majority of the houses.

"The Appian business comes on to-morrow."

NORFOLK, December 19.

This morning arrived the sloop President, Capt Whitfield, who informs that the brig Peace, Capt. Salter, of Philadelphia, 11 weeks from the bay of Honduras, loaded with mahogany and logwood, was driven ashore at the mouth of Chingotigue river at eight o'clock on Friday evening last (the 17th inst.) at which place Capt. Whitfield left him; after flood tide the following day captain Whitfield furnished him with water and other necessaries. Capt. Salter was in soundings fifteen days ago, but was driven out to sea, where he experienced many heavy squalls, which occasioned the brig to make so much water that the pumps were kept constantly going. There was six and a half feet water in the hold when Capt. Whitfield got under way, and no prospect of getting her off.

Commodore BARNEY, with two frigates, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday.

The Spanish squadron at Trinidad are expected at Guadaloupe.

The Leogane privateers, it is said, have left off cruizing, as the administration took the cargoes of the prizes, and pocketed the money.

Disturbances continued at Port de-Paix October 22.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

It is a circumstance we mention with extreme regret, that there is ground to believe the bold and audacious villainy now practised in this and other cities, has been encouraged by the relaxation of criminal law. It is observed by the judges, that culprits formerly tried for their lives, never appeared at the bar to receive sentence without trembling, and every nerve agitated. The case is now altered. Criminals whose punishment is perpetual imprisonment, when called to the bar to hear their sentence, approach with levity and even gaiety. This was so obvious at the late court, that it was hardly possible for a judge to assume a solemn countenance when he pronounced sentence. This is a subject of a serious nature; and tho we are decided friends of lenity, it appears doubtful whether in the present state of society, the abolition of death for certain crimes, will not produce alarming consequences.

At the close of every war, the prices of property, of all kinds, never fail to fall. This circumstance alone would always produce much embarrassment to men in commerce, manufactures and agriculture. But the speculations in land, in the United States, are among the most fruitful sources of embarrasment. They have given rise to a system of credit, which involves inextricable difficulties and misfortunes. The multitude of banks in this country, destined originally to aid the merchant solely, have contributed much to augment the present calamities of business—they have been too much used to support speculating projects, by granting enormous credits.

To these sources of embarrassment, must be added the enormous defalcations from the capital of our merchants, by the seizure and detention of their property, by the English and French. An exact estimate of the amount of American property thus seized, or detained unpaid for, cannot be known, but the following will be found not higher than the truth.

British.

Captures of American veſſels under the Britiſh orders of Nov. 6, 1793— 300 veſſels eſtimated on an average at 10,000 dollars each	3,000,000
Subſequent captures and detentions of proviſion veſſels, the payment for which is promiſed by the Britiſh government	1,500,000
	4,500,000

French.

American property ſold to the French government, from '92 to '96, not yet paid for by an official return, Sept. 96, nearly 35,000,000 livres	7,000,000
Veſſels ſeized, and cargoes detained or ſold in the Weſt-Indies, about 100 ſail	1,000,000
	8,000,000

It is probable that this amount of *twelve millions and a half* of American capital is now in the hands of the Britiſh and French. The ſeizures under the orders of Nov. 6, have been declared by the Britiſh admiralty moſtly illegal, and reſtitution awarded. But the money is not paid. The French government have alſo promiſed to fulfil their contracts, but *imperious neceſſity* has yet prevented.

Such defalcations from the capital of our merchants muſt ſeverely affect the courſe of buſineſs.

On Sunday morning laſt at about 4 o'clock, one of the patroles of the ſecond ward diſcovered in Mr. Patten's Cooper ſhop in Depeyſter ſtreet, a light. Upon examination, a conſiderable parcel of coopers ſhavings were on fire upon the hearth, having from appearances, communicated from fire left in the fire place, and would, in all probability, have ſet the ſhop on fire, had not the patrole extinguiſhed it. The window of the ſhop was open.

The patroles of the ſame ward found two men and a woman ſitting by a very large fire in the cooper's ſhop of Mr. Wilſon, near the Old ſlip, until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. There was a conſiderable quantity of ſhavings about the ſhop, from which the fire was kept up. The maſters of ſuch ſhops ought to take care of the fire themſelves.

ARRIVALS.

Ship Neptune, Jefferſon, Liſbon, 64 days.

December 1. Spoke the ſhip Camilla of Philadelphia, 42 days from St. Ubes, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 33, 10.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

Return of Votes FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	*Adams.*	*Pinckney*	*Jefferſon*	*Burr.*	*S. Adams.*	*P. Henry.*	*Jay.*	*Clinton.*	*Waſhington*	*Johnſon*	*O. Elſworth.*
New-Hampſhire,	6										6
Maſſachuſetts,	16	13								2	1
Rhode-Iſland,	4										4
Connecticut,	9	4					5				
Vermont,	4	4									
New-York,	12	12									
New-Jerſey,	7	7									
Pennſylvania,	1	2	14	13							
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15			3	1		
Kentucky,											
Tenneſſee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6					1		
South-Carolina,			8	8							
Georgia,				4				4			
Total,	71	59	61	23	15	2	5	7	2	2	11

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 27th December, 1796.

"Capt. Barney has arrived at Norfolk with two frigates, and is himſelf at Baltimore, and publicly declares he has received orders from the Directory to capture all American veſſels, bound to and from Engliſh ports, either in Europe or elſewhere."

Genuine extract of a letter from a very reſpectable gentleman in a country town in New-England.

"Is there no way to ſtop the impertinence and inſolence of French miniſters?

"The people in this quarter are univerſally filled with indignation, and lament that there is a Frenchman to be ſeen in the United States."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Annapolis, to his Friend in this City, dated December 27.

"Laſt evening, commodore Barney and a French General from St. Domingo, arrived in this City. The Commodore's Fleet is at Norfolk—The General is on his way to New York, to go to France in a corvette, to ſail from that place as ſoon as it ſhall be officially declared who is the Preſident of the United States. Barney ſays, ſhould Adams be elected Preſident, we ſhall certainly be engaged in a war with France in leſs than three months:—and he knows not how we could have avoided that misfortune, but by electing Mr. Jefferſon our Preſident, who ſtands much higher with the French nation than any other man in our country. He ſays he has poſitive inſtructions to take all American veſſels going to or coming from Britiſh ports; but the veſſels and cargoes are not to be diſpoſed of, 'till further orders."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Aurora ſays, "When the Miniſter of the French republic *preſumes* to publiſh to the American world, a decree of his nation, that deeply concerns their intereſts, it is "an outrageous attempt upon the dignity of an independent nation"

It is wonderful, that the Aurora ſhould deſert its paymaſters in the hour of their diſtreſs, and have honeſty enough to publiſh, for once, the truth.

The democrats in the Aurora, affect to make a doubt, whether a Preſident of the United States ſhall be appointed by the Jacobin members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in ſpite of a majority of the votes of the electors choſen by the people.

From the Aurora.

"The *honour* and *dignity* of the nation are treated as empty ſounds, that ought not to lead us aſtray from our intereſts, when the Britiſh plunder our defenceleſs merchantmen, violate the neutrality of our flag within our very waters"——

This is very ſevere on our democrats in Congreſs, who ſaid bluſter, talk big, and then—why, then ſneak—They would not go to war in any event. The federal men ſaid—negociate, prepare for war, do every thing to avoid war—and if negociation fails, then aſſert your rights at the point of the ſword. Theſe are facts.

From the Aurora.

"A late Secretary wiſhed, that the citizens of the weſtern counties would burn Pittſburgh—And probably ſome of his partizans are fulfilling the wiſh of this incendiary in different parts of the continent. He wiſhed Pittſburgh burned to give government a pretext for glutting its vengeance; and his partizans may think, that ſetting fire to the different cities on the continent, may give them an opportunity of implicating the democratic republicans, and give them a coup de grace."

The above, ſays a correſpondent, can allude only to the Secretary of the Precious Confeſſions.

When the people of the United States diſcover that the warmeſt terms of friendſhip have been made uſe of by any nation to cover deſigns hoſtile to their intereſts and their independence, however lulled by ſoft ſounds for a time, however pleaſing national friendſhip may have appeared to their philanthropic and generous hearts, they will be arouſed to an indignation and a contempt of their infidious deceivers, proportioned to the value they had ſet upon ſincere promiſes. When they ſhall know, as ſoon they will, that it has been the horrible deſign of the French, to gain the direction of our Executive; and to do this, that they lay it down as a ſettled plan of action, *to proſtrate the character of Waſhington*, and to produce a *total change* in the *form of the Executive* into a *Directory of Five*, the good ſenſe of the people will perceive the extreme danger of putting themſelves, as in many parts of the union the Jacobins have done, under the guidance of any foreign influence whatever. They will then ſee how eſſential it is to know leſs of foreign agents, and to adhere to a government of their own adoption—to men of their own choice. It will ſoon be found, that the maxim, that *we ought neither to love nor to hate any foreign nation*, is a ſound one. Had the people of the union diſplayed in favour of the Britiſh the ſame enthuſiaſtic, blind and ignorant love which they have towards the French, we ſhould have ſeen ſimilar efforts made by the Britiſh to involve us in a common war againſt France, and ſimilar appeals to the people to ſet them againſt their government. The Britiſh court would have conſidered, this overflowing love of the people was an invitation to them to interfere in our affairs; and as ſkillful politicians, they would not have been juſtifiable to their own nation, if they had not ſeized a ſituation of things ſo favourable to the promotion of their own intereſts and views againſt France. The wild attachment of the people to the French cauſe, and to the French nation, proceeded from ſympathy at firſt, and was augmented by a rooted averſion to Great-Britain. This temper the French have had art enough to turn to their advantage; and flattered into a belief, that the ſame people who had affections for a foreign nation, could have no ſettled principles, and no national character of their own, they have ventured, in the moſt open manner, to make an appeal from the government to the people, with a fixed determination to threaten us into one of two things—a civil war between thoſe traitors who would ſupport them, againſt thoſe who would cling to the government—or, into a war with Great-Britain. Theſe evils, it is hoped, may be avoided by *that man* on whom all hearts and eyes are turned; who, it is believed, may yet be able to conciliate the firmneſs and dignity of his independent country, with the reſtoration of harmony with our ambitious ſiſter republic. His endeavours muſt however depend for ſucceſs on the firm countenance of our freemen. The evil has ſprung from a national diſeaſe: the nation muſt aid the removal of that evil, by diſcarding from their boſoms thoſe exotic poiſons, that have unhappily invited the encroachments of the French government.

The Aurora talks of removing the ſtatues and paintings from Italy, in order *to take the duſt off them.* This may be well enough—But it reminds one of a character in Hamlet, who, wiſhing to get out of the air, was aſked, whither he would fly from it? Into *the grave*, replied he.

Mr. Bache thinks, the pictures and ſtatues plundered from Italy, will be brought ſafely. Their *haze*, their delicacy, the badneſs of the roads over the Alps, forbid the hope that the eminent *artiſts* (French grenadiers) will get them ſafely to Paris. There, ſays Mr. Bache, they will do more good than in the cloiſters of monks. There, it may be allowed, they will eterniſe the *barbariſm* of the French. What fine keepers of books, pictures, and ſtatues the French artiſts (armed with pikes) will prove in future, may be conjectured from the paſt.

"For five years, whatever was precious in paintings and libraries, has been deſtroying, or ſelling at a vile price to ſtrangers—eat by worms—expoſed to duſt and rain. The library at Arney has been put into hogſheads." "Horace and Virgil have been made waſte-paper, becauſe they acknowledged tyrants."

"At Lyons, 800 antique medals of gold were melted down."

"At Nancy, the value of 100,000 crowns, in books and pictures, was deſtroyed."

"Learned men were termed ariſtocrats. Men of genius ſhould be guillotined. The national library ſhould be burned.'—*Gregoire's Report.*

Captain Jeſſup was cruelly whipped by captain Pigot, and a young American gentleman was impreſſed and ſhot at. Theſe facts are related daily in the Aurora, with *evident ſatisfaction*, as any diſcerning reader will plainly diſcover. The repetition of them evinces a deſire of the party to *palliate* the outrage offered to the country, by the electioneering miniſter; and, ſecondly, to *criminate* our government, as if it had to anſwer for the injury to captain Jeſſup, and the perſon who was ſhot at.—Facts, that tend to either of theſe points, are matters of joy and exultation to the party: and if all our captains were whipped, and their men all impreſſed, the party would rejoice, becauſe they would expect to gain ſtrength by every new cauſe of irritation. Like their paymaſters, they would accuſe our government of having *allowed* the Britiſh to do it. Not one inſtance has yet occurred of the adminiſtration having neglected the intereſt of the citizens. It is no thanks to the party in Congreſs or out that our priſoners are not now in Algiers—that our ſhips are not all captured and without compenſation. In every tranſaction the vigilance and faithfulneſs of government have left the Jacobins no right to find fault. And in no inſtance have they a right to boaſt of their own ſpirit to aſſert American dignity and honor.

When they marched under a French flag to vote, when they formed mobs to protect privateering, when they aided Genet in their clubs, riotous aſſemblies, &c. to levy war within our territory and to infeſt our goeernment. Surely in neither of thoſe inſtances have they cauſe to boaſt.

Some years ago, a ſea-captain was whipped by a Frenchman They were calm enough then. Our veſſels were ſtopped in France, ſeized on the high ſeas, and many millions of property are taken from us, without proſpect of compenſation. The Jacobins bear this wonderful well—better, it ſeems, than to have our veſſels carried into England, and PAID FOR. To inſult our government, to meddle in our elections, to rob our merchants, to break ſolemn treaties, to tamper with the weſtern ſettlers—all this, and more, our Jacobins bear: and what is ſtranger than all, they—yes! by all that's impudent!—they talk of aſſerting our national honour! dignity! and independence!

The Boſton *independent* Chronicle remarks on the thankſgiving, "That we ought to humble ourſelves for our *rebellious diſpoſition*"—which that truly *independent* gazette exemplifies in our demeanor towards God and the French Republic. Modern *patriotiſm* and the worſhip of *Reaſon* ſeem to have made ſome progreſs in Boſton.

Yeſterday, at 12 o'clock, a deputation from the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons in Pennſylvania, waited on the Preſident of the United States, when the following addreſs was delivered to him by the Grand Maſter:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

The Addreſs of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania.

Moſt reſpected Sir and Brother;

Having announced your intention to retire from *public labor* to that *refreſhment* to which your preeminent ſervices, for near half a century, have ſo juſtly entitled you, permit the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, at this laſt feaſt of our Evangelic Maſter St. John, on which we can hope for an immediate communication with you, to join the grateful voice of our country, in acknowledging that you have carried forth the principles of the Lodge into every walk of your life by your conſtant labors for the proſperity of that country; by your unremitting endeavors to promote order, union, and brotherly affection amongſt us; and laſtly, by the vows of your farewell addreſs to your brethren and fellow-citizens—an addreſs, which, we truſt, our children and our children's children will ever look upon as a moſt invaluable legacy from a *Friend, a Benefactor*, and a *Father*.

To theſe our grateful acknowledgments, (leaving to the impartial pen of hiſtory to record the important events in which you have borne ſo illuſtrious a part) permit us to add our moſt fervent prayers, that, after enjoying to the utmoſt ſpan of human life, every felicity which the terreſtrial lodge can afford, you may be received by the Great Maſter Builder of this World, and of Worlds unnumbered, into the ample *felicity* of that *celeſtial lodge*, in which alone diſtinguiſhed virtues and diſtinguiſhed labors can be eternally rewarded.

By the unanimous order of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania.

WM. MOORE SMITH, G. M.

December 27th, Anno Lucis, 5796.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to reply:

Fellow Citizens, and Brothers of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania,

I have received your addreſs with all the feelings of brotherly affection, mingled with thoſe ſentiments for the ſociety which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an inſtrument, in the hands of Providence, to promote order and union, and erect, upon a ſolid foundation, the true principles of government, is only to have ſhared, with many others, in a labour, the reſult of which, let us hope, will prove, through all ages, a *Sanctuary for Brothers and a Lodge for the Virtues.*

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happineſs, and to ſupplicate that we may all meet hereafter, in that eternal temple; whoſe builder is the Great Architect of the Univerſe.

Go. WASHINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it ſhall and may be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America to import into the Britiſh ports of St. Domingo in their own veſſels the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, bread, biſcuit, peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any ſort; tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſtaves, headings, timber, ſhingles, and all ſorts of lumber; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry and live ſtock of any ſort.

And the following articles are allowed to be imported until further public notice be given:

Claret in hogſheads and caſes, hogs lard, ſweet oil, onions, apples and other green fruit; beef, pork and fiſh.

No goods or commodities whatever ſhall be imported or brought from the United States of America into any port or ports of St. Domingo in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh after this date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and alſo the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

G. FORBES. Maj. Gen.

Port-au-Prince, Auguſt 1ſt, 1796.

C. W. PEALE,

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Willing to contribute my mite to aſſiſt the ſufferers at Savannah, I propoſe to appropriate the products of the Muſeum, on Wedneſday, the 4th of January next, for that expreſs purpoſe. The conſtant call for my daily exertions, to prepare the numerous ſubjects for the muſeum, has, and will for a long time to come, prevent me from giving my perſonal attendance on the viſitors of this repoſitory: But on this particular occaſion, it is my intention to be preſent the whole day; and it will give me much pleaſure to ſee the rooms crouded from the early morn until ten o'clock at night.

N. B. C. W. PEALE during the laſt nine months, has made uncommon exertions to enrich and improve the Muſeum, and although it is not yet what it ought to be with the aid of the City of Philadelphia, the proprietor aſſures the public that it is daily progreſſing in uſefulneſs; and the conſtant viſitor will always find ſome additions to elevate his mind, and call forth ſentiments of love, wonder and admiration of the wiſdom of the great creator of all things.

Muſeum, Dec. 9. tw.

NOTICE.

Thoſe Gentlemen who hold any of the undermentioned Notes or Draughts (*whether due or not*) are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock in the evening; at which time an arrangement will be propoſed which it is expected will be ſatisfactory to the holders.

Edward Fox's notes in favor of James Greenleaf.
James Greenleaf's notes in favor of Edward Fox.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Edward Fox.
Abraham Dubois's note to Edward Fox.
Edward Fox's note to Abraham Dubois.
James Greenleaf's draughts on Abraham Dubois.

At the requeſt of a major part of the Gentlemen intereſted.

EDWARD FOX.

Deeember 29. dtw

A PRINT.

MR. SAVAGE begs leave to inform the ſubſcribers to the Portrait of DAVID RITTENHOUSE, L. L. D. F. R. S. Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society, that it is ready for delivery,

Subſcribers may have their prints put into elegant gilt and burniſhed frames, finiſhed every way in a much better manner than thoſe things are generally done, at nine dollars each, print included.

Third door weſt of Tenth-ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

December 29. 3

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT, No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

A Gold Watch was Found

A few days ago, in the lower part of Second-ſtreet. The owner, on calling at No. 127 in ſaid ſtreet, and proving it to be his or hers by a deſcription in writing, may receive it on paying for this advertiſement.

December 29 3

A Ball.

J. DOZOL's Ball will be held on Friday next, the 30th December, at Mr. Oellers's hotel, and continue every fortnight during the ſeaſon.

Gentlemen's tickets at one dollar each, to be had at the hotel, where ladies who chooſe to honour him with their company may alſo be ſupplied with tickets.

J. Dozol reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen, that he ſtill continues his dancing ſchool at the above hotel, and the hours of attendance for ladies are from ten to one in the morning, and for gentlemen from ſix to nine in the evening, on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, during the ſeaſon.

N. B. Private leſſons will be given, either at his ſchool, or at the houſes of thoſe who may chooſe to favor him.

Dec. 29. §2t.

To the Public.

IT has been the wiſh of almoſt every claſs of citizens in America, that a Gazette might be publiſhed in the Metropolis, *once a week* which would *exclude advertiſements altogether*. A large ſheet, on this plan would contain all the intelligence, foreign and domeſtic;—it would come to the ſubſcribers at a ſmall expence, compared with that of the Daily papers,* a great proportion of which is neceſſarily filled with advertiſements;—it would be eaſily preſerved and bound in a volume at the end of each year, or be conveniently tranſmitted to correſpondents in any part of the world.

The firſt number of a paper on this plan to be entitled

THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTE,

will be publiſhed in the city of Philadelphia on Thurſday the 5th day of January, 1797. It will be printed with an elegant type, on paper equal in ſize and quality to that on which the Philadelphia Gazette is printed; and it will contain every article of foreign and domeſtic news, including the arrival of veſſels—price of ſtock &c. and a correct account of the proceedings of Congreſs, with an authentic copy of the laws of the United States, from the begining of the preſent ſeſſion of the Federal Legiſlature.

The price of the Univerſal Gazette, excluſive of poſtage, will be four dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, in Philadelphia, yearly; unleſs inſtructions ſhall be given by the ſubſcribers to their correſpondents in the city, who will engage to pay the ſubſcription money as it becomes due.

Orders for this paper, poſt paid, are to be addreſſed to Andrew Brown, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will be anſwerable for all money advanced on account of the Univerſal Gazette.

* *A Daily Paper, by poſt, ſent any diſtance within one hundred miles, coſts the ſubſcribers twelve dollars, and twelve cents, per annum; any diſtance beyond one hundred miles, it coſts thirteen dollars and ſixty-eight cents, per annum, including poſtage.*

The Univerſal Gazette, by excluding advertiſements will contain all the intelligence of the week, and coſt the ſubſcribers by poſt, any diſtance within one hundred miles, only four dollars and fifty-two cents, per annum;—any diſtance beyond one hundred miles, it will coſt only four dollars and ſeventy-eight cents per annum, including poſtage.

Dec. 29. §3t

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttftf

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished withthe best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted. *November 7.*

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and Septem-"ber for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thou-"sand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori-"ginal capital; and by a dividend to be ma e on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hun-"dred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then ade-"quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp-"tion of th said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w & tf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor

Oct. 31. 1aw

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. eo

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. $to J.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of	1000	dollars each,	5000
2332	Prizes.			44,450
4018	Blanks.			
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	-	5000
1		1000	-	1000
1		500	-	500
5		200	-	1000
20		100	-	2000
90		50	-	4500
165		25	-	4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each,				5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars -	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do. - -	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do. - - -	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do. - -	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do. - - -	20,000
39	do. of	500	do. - -	19,500
80	do. of	200	do. - - -	16,000
200	do. of	100	do. - - -	20,000
300	do. of	50	do. - -	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
15	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do. : -	141,000
		10,054	Prizes	300,000
		10,046	Blanks	
		30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 278, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 &1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth:

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propofals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

per hundred rations:
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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